The Library of the
Wellcome Institute for
the History of Medicine

MEDICAL SOCIETY
OF
LONDON
DEPOSIT

Accession Number

Press Mark

BELL, Sir C.

L
0 37

65957/C

HUNTERIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
Established 1773
22 SOHO SQUARE

A

SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS,

EXPLAINING THE

COURSE OF THE NERVES.

BY

CHARLES BELL,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

I. Doré

LONDON:

PRINTED BY C. WHITTINGHAM, DEAN STREET, FETTER LANE,

FOR T. N. LONGMAN AND O. REES, PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND T. CADELL AND W. DAVIES, STRAND.

1803.

B.V. DAM

MAG.5·8

PREFACE.

IN making these Plates of the Nerves, the Author has completed the intention, which he intimated in the Preface to the Plates of the Arteries. The Views are given with simplicity, so as to facilitate an intricate study, and to enable the student to prosecute this department of Anatomy with encreasing interest, and to greater minuteness.

It has been the Author's ambition to dedicate the first years of his profession to the investigation of the strict anatomy of the human body; and to supply the imperfections of the introductory school-books.

He has been encouraged by these thoughts, in such works as have had it in view, to assist the anatomical student in the lessons which lay the sure foundation of all his future improvement. Having given an

easy Introduction to the Study of the Arteries, and of the Nervous System; having displayed the Anatomy of the Brain, with that splendour with which the excellence of the artists in this country enable us to illustrate professional subjects; having also undertaken to complete the Anatomical Works of his brother, Mr. John Bell; he has lastly endeavoured, in the composition of a system of dissections, so to calculate his views of the Anatomy as to forward the progress of the Dissector, and keep his attention to the proper objects of enquiry.

If in these attempts to facilitate the initiatory studies of his pupils, and to enable them more early to appreciate the practical Lectures, and to derive from them the due advantage and improvement, he has been in any degree successful, may he not also be allowed to hope that he may have contributed to the general improvement of Anatomy.

EXPLANATION

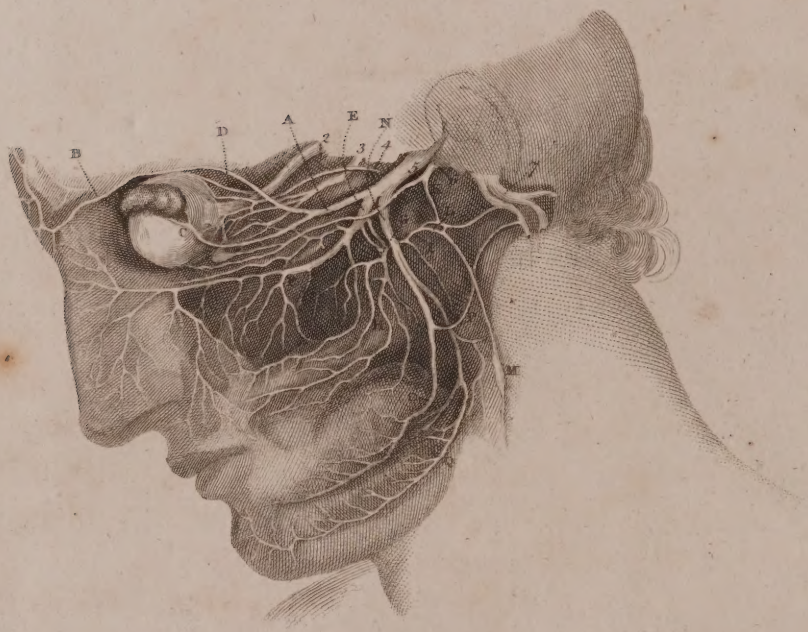
OF

PLATE I.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
EXAMINED
1775

Scheme of

THE NERVES of the FACE & EYE



Drawn by Chas Bell *Engd by R. Scott*

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE I.

THIS figure is not to be considered as an accurate representation of those intricate Nerves, which take their course through the bones of the face, but merely as a plan, which gives a simple arrangement of the first seven Nerves of the Cranium.

2. The Optic Nerve, which is expanded into the Retina.
3. The Motor Oculi, or Third Pair of Nerves; being that Nerve which supplies the muscles moving the eye in general.
4. The Trochlearis, or Fourth Pair of Nerves, being that which passes to the Superior Oblique Muscle.
5. The Fifth Pair of Nerves, or Trigemini, from its three great divisions.

A. The First Division, or Opthalmic Branch of the Fifth Pair, which we may again divide into—
B. The Frontal, or Superciliary Nerve.
C. The Lacrymal Nerve.
D. The Nasal Nerve.

E. The SECOND DIVISION of the FIFTH PAIR, or SUPERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE.

F. That branch of the Superior Maxillary Nerve, which passes under the Orbit, the INFRAORBITAL NERVE, to the Face, Antrum Maxillare, and Teeth.

G. The SPHENO-PALATIN GANGLION, formed by branches of the Superior Maxillary Nerve.

H. Branches descending upon the Palate and Throat.

I. The Videan Nerve, passing back from the Spheno-palatin Ganglion, to pass through the Petrous Portion of the Temporal Bone, and unite with the Portio Dura in the Ear.

6. The SIXTH PAIR of NERVES, the last which pass into the Orbit, viz. to supply the Abducens Muscle.

K. The origin of the GREAT SYMPATHETIC or INTERCOSTAL NERVE.

L. Its additional origin from the Videan Nerve.

M. The Superior Cervical Ganglion of the Sympathetic Nerve.

N. The THIRD DIVISION of the FIFTH PAIR of NERVES, or INFERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE.

O. The division of the Inferior Maxillary Nerve, which passes into the Tongue, viz. the GUSTATORY NERVE.

P. That Nerve which passes back from the Gustatory Nerve to the Ear, and which, passing through the Tympanum to join the Portio Dura of the Seventh Pair, is called CORDA TYMPANI.

Q. That division of the lower Maxillary Nerve, which passes into the lower Jaw, supplies the Teeth, and comes out upon the Chin.

7. The Seventh Pair of Nerves, consisting of the Portio Mollis, viz. the AUDITORY or ACAUSTIC NERVE; the Portio Dura being that Nerve which comes out from the Stylo Mastoid Foramen, and is distributed upon the side of the Head and Face.

The Student can, by this simple scheme, arrange all these intricate Nerves. The FIRST PAIR of Nerves passes to the Nose.

The SECOND PAIR, the THIRD, FOURTH, a division of the FIFTH, and the SIXTH NERVE, pass into the Orbit.

The FIFTH Pair of Nerves is divided into three great branches to the Eye, the upper and the lower Jaw.

The SIXTH Nerve passes into the Orbit, but gives off also the origin of the Sympathetic.

The SEVENTH Pair is divided into the Portio Mollis and Dura. The Portio Dura has two connections with the Fifth Pair, the Videan Nerve I. and the Chorda Tympani P.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE II.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE II.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
Catalogued
1918
CONVERSIONS

Drawn by Chas. Bell.

Engraved by J. Grant.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE II.

BEING A VIEW OF THE NERVES OF THE NECK.

A. The Parotid Gland, turned up from its seat, so as to expose the Portio Dura of the seventh pair of Nerves.
B. The Submaxillary Gland.
C. The Os Hyoidis.
D. The Thyroid Cartilage.
E. The Thyroid Gland.
F. Trachea.
G. The Mastoid Muscle.
H. Part of the Trapezius Muscle.
I. The Arch of the Aorta.
K. The Pulmonic Artery.
L. The Heart pulled to the right side, so as to expose the recurrent Nerve of the left side.
M. The Left Auricle of the Heart, with the Pulmonary Veins of the left side of the Lungs seen entering it.

n. The Pericardium.
o. o. The Lungs.
p. The Deltoid Muscle.
q. The Great Pectoral Muscle.
r. The Clavicle.

NERVES.

1. The Portio Dura of the Seventh Pair of Nerves, or the Communicans Faciei. It comes out by the Stylo Mastoid Foramen, and is extensively distributed over the Face.
2. The Ninth Nerve of the Scull, passing to the Muscles of the Tongue.
3. A Branch of the fifth Nerve, which pierces the substance of the Tongue, and is the Gustatory Nerve.
4. The Spinal Accessory Nerve, where it is about to pierce the Mastoid Muscle, to be distributed upon the back of the Neck and Shoulder.
5. The Superior Cervical Ganglion of the Great Sympathetic Nerve.
6. The Lower Cervical Ganglion of the Sympathetic Nerve. Betwixt those enlargements of this Nerve it is very delicate, and lies close upon the Spine. It will be observed also to give out several small twigs forward.
7. The Ganglion formed by the Sympathetic Nerve below the Subclavian Artery. From this part the Nerve continues its course by the side of the Spine, as seen in the succeeding Plate.
8. 8. The Par Vagum, being part of the eighth Nerve of the Cranium.

9. 9. The Recurrent Branch of the eighth pair.
10. The Par Vagum, continuing its course, and splitting on the Œsophagus.
11. The Glosso Pharyngeal Nerve.
12. The Descendens Noni, a branch of the ninth Nerve, which passes down upon the streight Muscle of the fore part of the Throat.
13. 13. 13. Those are the Roots of the Cervical Nerves, which are in a great measure covered by the Mastoid Muscle G.
14. 14. The Axillary Plexus of Nerves, formed by the lowest Cervical Nerves, and first of the Back.
15. 15. The Phrenic, or Diaphragmatic Nerve, arising from the Cervical Nerves and passing to the Diaphragm.
16. The Par Vagum of the left side.
17. The Recurrent Branch of the Par Vagum of the left side, seen turning round the Arch of the Aorta.
18. The Phrenic Nerve of the left side; it is here separated from the Pericardium, to which it is naturally attached.

We observe also here the Nerves descending from the Par Vagum and Sympathetic Nerves upon the great Vessels of the Heart.

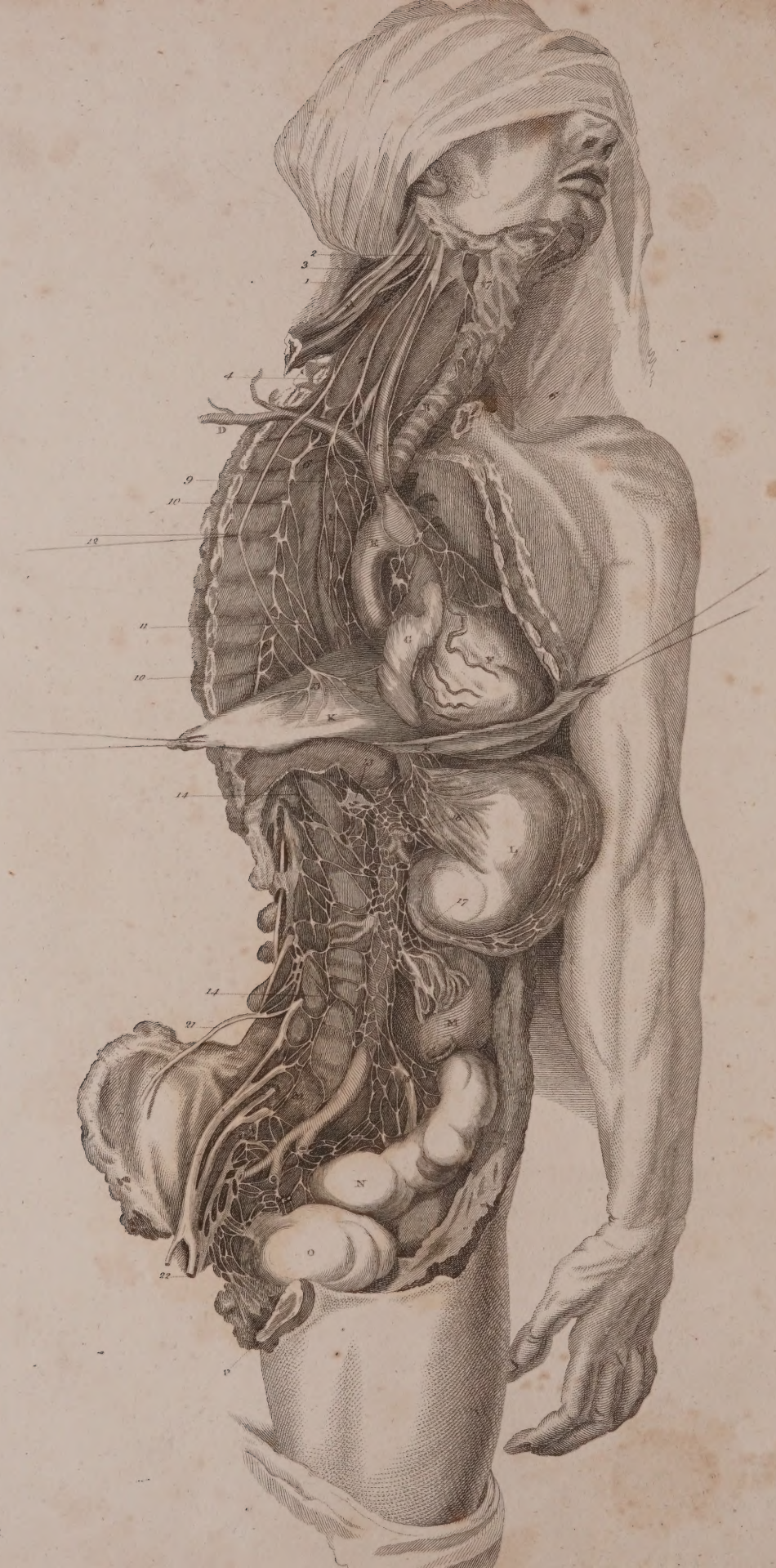
These are so minute, that it would be impossible to define them accurately in a drawing upon so small a scale as this.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE III.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
Established
1779



Drawn by Chas Bell

Engraved by J. Grant.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE III.

IN this Plate, we have a view of those Nerves which are prolonged from the Brain, and take a course amongst the Viscera of the Thorax and Abdomen.

A. The MASTOID MUSCLE turned aside.
B. The TRACHEA and THYROID GLAND.
C. The CAROTID ARTERY.
D. The SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY.
E. The ARCH of the AORTA.
F. The VENTRICLES of the HEART.
G. The Right Auricle of the Heart.
H. The LUNGS of the left side.
I. The ŒSOPHAGUS.
K. The DIAPHRAGM.
L. The STOMACH distended, and held to the left-side.
M. The KIDNEY.
N. The RECTUM.

o. The Bladder of Urine.

p. The Symphysis of the Os Pubis. Part of the right side of the Pelvis is cut away, to show the termination and final connection of the Sympathetic Nerve with the Lumbar and Crural Nerves.

NERVES.

1. The Spinal Accessory Nerve, piercing the Mastoid Process.
2. The Par Vagum, or division of the eighth pair.
3. The Sympathetic Nerve.
4. The Phrenic Nerve, derived from the Cervical Nerves.

6. 6. The Recurrent Branch of the Par Vagum, which is seen to pass round the Subclavian Artery, and ascend behind the Trachea, to the Larynx.

7. The Superior Laryngeal Nerve.
8. Nerves which pass to the Heart and Great Arteries from the Sympathetic Nerve, the Par Vagum, and its recurrent branch.
9. The Par Vagum of the right side, descending to the Stomach, upon the Œsophagus, and splitting to form a network with the Nerve of the other side.

10. 10. The Sympathetic Nerve, descending by the side of the Spine into the Abdomen.

11. The Anterior Branches of the Sympathetic Nerve in the Thorax, forming the Splanchnic Nerve. It is this Nerve which, upon passing the Diaphragm, forms the Semilunar Ganglion.

12. A Thread holding out the PHRENIC NERVE.
13. Expansion of the Phrenic Nerve into the substance of the Diaphragm.
14. 14. The SYMPATHETIC NERVE, continuing its course by the side of the Vertebræ of the Loins. Here this Nerve is receiving twigs from the Lumbar Nerves, &c. giving them out to the Solar Upper and Lower Mesenteric Plexus, to the Renal and Spermatic Plexus.
15. The SEMILUNAR GANGLION, formed by the Splanchnic Nerve.
16. This Number is placed upon the Trunk of the Cæliac Artery; but surrounding the vessels, we see a great net-work of Nerves, viz. the SOLAR PLEXUS.

* The PAR VAGUM coming down with the Œsophagus into the Abdomen. They are seen extensively distributed over the Stomach; some of their lesser twigs are at the same time seen to join the Solar Plexus.

17. The SUPERIOR MESENTERIC PLEXUS, formed by the Solar Plexus being continued down upon the fore-part of the Aorta, and by lateral Branches of the Sympathetic Nerve.
18. The LOWER MESENTERIC PLEXUS. This Plexus also is formed by the Superior Mesenteric Plexus, and the lateral Branches of the Sympathetic Nerve, and is continued into the Pelvis, so as to join the Hypogastric Plexus.
19. The HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS.
20. The termination of the Sympathetic Nerve in the Hypogastric Plexus and Nerves passing to the lower extremity.
21. The ANTERIOR CRURAL NERVE.
22. The GREAT ISCHIATIC NERVE.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE IV.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE IV.

WELLCOME MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
Established 1713
CAVENDISH SQ.

PLATE IV.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE IV.

THE Arm, from which this drawing was taken, was so placed as to fore-shorten it, and the Muscles being dissected loose, gives to the drawing a shapeless appearance; it displays the Nerves of the Arm in a general view.

A. The Pectoral Muscle.
B. The Deltoid Muscle.
C. The Latissimus Dorsi Muscle.
D. The Serratus Major Anticus Muscle.
E. The Biceps Flexor Brachii.
F. The round Tendon of the Biceps Muscle.
G. The broad expansion of the Biceps Muscle into the Fascia of the Fore-arm.
H. The Triceps Extensor Muscle.
I. The Bracheus Internus Muscle.
K. The Coraco-brachialis Muscle.
L. The Supinator Brevis.

M. The Supinator Longus.
N. Extensor Radialis Longior.
O. The powerful mass of the Flexor Muscles.
P. The Flexor Digitorum Profundus.
Q. The Flexor Carpi Ulnaris.
R. The Annular Ligament of the Wrist.
S. The Short Muscles forming the Ball of the Thumb.
T. The Flexor and Abductor Minimi Digiti.

NERVES.

1. 1. The Radial Nerve.
2. 2. The Ulnar Nerve.
3. The Perforans Casserii, or External Cutaneous Nerve.
4. The Muscular Spiral Nerve. This Nerve is seen to pierce the Triceps Muscle, and to pass behind the Arm Bone, while the last mentioned pierces the Coraco-brachealis Muscle, and passes before the Bone.
5. A communicating Branch from the Perforans Casserii to the Radial Nerve.
6. The Articular Nerve.
7. The Internal Cutaneous Nerve.
8. The Perforans Casserii, or External Cutaneous Nerve, where it comes out from betwixt the Biceps and Bracheus Internus Muscles, to descend upon the out-side of the Fore-Arm.
9. The Branch of the Perforans Casserii, which passes to the back of the Thumb.
10. The Muscular Spiral Nerve, where it lies by the side of the Supinator Longus. Branches are seen passing off to the

Supinator and Extensor Muscles, while one stretches to the Ligaments of the Wrist.

11. A Branch of the Perforans Casserii, which passes to the back of the Hand and Wrist.
12. The Radial Nerve, which we see to have been very well named Medius by Winslow, since it passes down the middle of the Fore-arm, and is betwixt the Muscular Spiral (or Radial of Winslow) 10. and the Ulnar Nerve (or Cubital of Winslow) 13.
13. The Ulnar Nerve.
14. A Branch of the Ulnar Nerve, which passes to the back of the Hand.
15. Distribution of the Radial Nerve to the Thumb, fore, middle, and one side of the Ring-finger.
16. Distribution of the Ulnar Nerve to the ring and little Finger.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE V.

WELLCOME MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
Established
1773
11 CAVENDISH S.W.

PLATE. V.

Drawn by Chas. Bell.

Engraved by J. Grant.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE V.

IN this Figure, while the Pectoral Muscle is forcibly raised, that we may see further into the Axilla, the Arm is bent, to show the distribution of the Nerves on the outside of the Fore-arm.

A. The Pectoral Muscle, drawn up with a cord.
B. The Deltoid Muscle.
C. The Serratus Major Anticus.
D. The Tendon of the Latissimus Dorsi.
E. The Biceps Flexor Humeri.
F. The Brachieus Internus.
G. The Coraco-brachialis.
H. The Supinator Longus.
I. The Extensor Carpi Radialis Longior.
K. Extensor Carpi Radialis Brevior.
L. The Extensor Muscles of the Thumb.
M. Extensor Digitorum Communis.

n. Extensor Carpi Ulnaris.
o. Flexor Carpi Ulnaris, hanging loose from the bone.

NERVES.

1. The Perforans Casserii, or External Cutaneous Nerve.
2. The Internal Cutaneous Nerve.
3. 3. The Ulnar Nerve.
4. 4. The Radial Nerve.
5. The Muscular Spiral Nerve.
6. The Articular Nerve.
7. The Subscapular Nerves.
8. The Superior and Internal Cutaneous Nerve, lying loose.
9. The Branch which the Perforans Casserii so generally gives off to the Radial Nerve.
10. The Muscular Spiral Nerve held out with a Thread, where it is seen to come round the Arm Bone, after piercing the Triceps Muscle.
11. The Perforans Casserii, or External Cutaneous Nerve, coming through betwixt the Biceps and Brachialis Muscles, to the outside of the Arm. Though we call this External Cutaneous Nerve, branches of the last mentioned Nerve are also distributed to the Integuments of the outside of the Arm.
12. A deep seated Branch of the Muscular Spiral Nerve, which runs under the Extensor Muscles.

13. That Branch of the Muscular Spiral Nerve, which runs under the Tendon of the Supinator Longus (Plate IV. Fig. 11.) and turns over the Wrist, to be distributed to the back of the Hand and Fingers.
14. The Ulnar Nerve.
15. A Branch of the Ulnar Nerve, which passes to the back of the Hand and side of the little Finger.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE VI.

PLATE. VI.

Drawn by Chas. Bell.

Engraved by D. Lizars.

Published for Longman & Rees, Paternoster Row, March 28, 1803.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE VI.

WE have in this view the dissection of the Veins and Nerves at the bend of the Arm.

A. The Biceps Flexor Cubiti.
B. The condensed Cellular Membrane, which involves the Muscle and Cutaneous Nerves, and which is particularly firm and condensed in a strong Man.
C. The Integuments of the Fore-arm dissected off.
D. The BASILIC VEIN.
E. The CEPHALIC VEIN.
F. The MEDIAN VEIN.
G. The MEDIAN CEPHALIC VEIN.
H. The MEDIAN BASILIC VEIN.

1. CUTANEOUS BRANCHES of the MUSCULAR SPIRAL NERVE.
2. Very small Twigs of Nerves, which sometimes come out by the outer edge of the Biceps Tendon: they are derived from the

External Cutaneous Nerve, and frequently play upon the integuments over the Median Cephalic Vein.

3. Branches of the External Cutaneous Nerve.
4. The Internal Cutaneous Nerve.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE VII.

WILLIAM HUNTER MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
Established 1779
8 CAVENDISH St.

PLATE VII.

Drawn by Chas Bell.

Published for Longman & Rees, Paternoster Row, March 28 1803.

Engraved by J. Grant.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE VII.

THIS Plate represents the superficial dissection of the Veins and Nerves of the Thigh and Leg, being the Branches seated above the general Fascia.

A. The Integuments dissected off the inside of the Thigh and Groin.

B. The Fat and Glands of the Groin.

C. C. The FASCIA of the Thigh, where it covers the Vasti Muscles.

D. The GREAT SAPHENA VEIN.

E. A Branch of the Saphena Vein, which comes round from the inside of the Thigh.

F. INGUINAL VEINS passing down to unite with the great Femoral Vein; they are accompanied by some minute Twigs of Nerves.

G. The SAPHENA VEIN, upon the inside of the Leg.

H. The same upon the inner Ancle, and seen to take its origin from the fore part of the Foot.
I. The PATELLA, or Knee-pan.
K. The SPINE of the TIBIA.
L. The TIBIALIS ANTICUS MUSCLE, but with the Extensor Muscles of the Toes still bound down by the Fascia.
M. The EXTENSOR MUSCLES of the Toes.
N. The Tendons of the long Extensors.

1. The EXTERNAL CUTANEOUS NERVE of the Thigh.
2. The MIDDLE CUTANEOUS Nerve.
3. The ANTERIOR CUTANEOUS Nerve.
4. 4. The INTERNAL CUTANEOUS Nerve.
5. The EXTERNAL PUDIC NERVES.
6. A small Nerve to the Integuments on the inside of the Thigh.
7. The LONG CUTANEOUS NERVE, or SAPHENUS. It is here passing on the inside of the Knee, and connected with the Saphena Vein.
8. The continuation of the Cutaneus Longus, dividing and subdividing, but still connected with, the Vein.
9. The same Nerve, where it passes upon the inner Ancle, and here it has been wounded in bleeding in the Saphena Vein.
10. Branches of the FIBULAR NERVE, seen through the Fascia.
11. The termination, on the side of the Foot, of the NERVUS COMMUNICANS TIBIEI.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE VIII.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

PLATE VIII.

Drawn by Chas. Bell.

Published for Longman & Rees Paternoster Row March 28 1803.

Engraved by J. Grozer.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE VIII.

WE see that here the Fascia has been dissected off from the Thigh and Leg, and that the Muscles are loose, so as to show the general course of the Nerves of the Thigh and Leg.

A. The VASTUS EXTERNUS.
B. The RECTUS CRURIS.
C. The VASTUS INTERNUS.
D. D. The SARTORIUS.
E. The GRACILIS.
F. TRICEPS, or Adductor Muscles.
G. The PECTINALIS.
H. The PSOAS and ILIACUS INTERNUS Muscles.
I. The Femoral Ligament, or Powparts Ligament.
K. The FEMORAL ARTERY, where it passes the Tendon of the Triceps.
L. The Tendon of the Triceps Muscle, through which the Artery passes to gain the Ham.

M. The PATELLA.
N. The TIBIALIS ANTICUS.
O. The EXTENSOR POLICIS and COMMUNIS DIGITORUM.
P. The GASTROCNEMIUS MUSCLE.
Q. The SOLEUS MUSCLE.
R. The FLEXOR BREVIS DIGITORUM.
S. The Annular Ligament.

NERVES.

1. The ANTERIOR CRURAL NERVE. It comes out in a lash of Nerves, which immediately divide into those supplying the Extensor Muscles of the Limb.
2. Cutaneous Branches of Nerves, derived from the Lumbar Nerves, or more immediately from the Anterior Crural, while it is yet within the Ligament.
3. Branches of the Anterior Crural Nerve to the Vastus Externus Muscle.
4. Branches to the Rectus Muscle.
5. A division of the Crural Nerve, which, besides supplying the Sartorius and Rectus Muscles, sends down a long superficial Branch upon the Vastus Internus.
6. A Branch which penetrates the Pectinalis and Triceps.
7. A Branch to the Rectus and Vastus Internus Muscles.
8. That division of the Anterior Crural Nerve, which accompanies the Femoral Artery, and which is very often included in the same ligature with it, during operations.
9. The last subdivision of this Nerve to the Muscles, viz. to the Triceps and Gracilis.

10. The Obturator Nerve, or middle Nerve of the Thigh. It comes down through the Thyroid Hole, and is distributed deep amongst the Adductor Muscles of the Thigh.
11. A Branch of the Obturator Nerve, which passes down before the Triceps Muscle to the inside of the Knee.
12. 12. The continued Branch 8, which passes down with the Femoral Artery through the Tendon of the Triceps Muscle. It does not pass into the Ham with the Great Artery, but again pierces the Tendon with one of the perforating Arteries. It is the great Saphenus Nerve, and passes down upon the inside of the Leg and Foot.
13. The Lesser Saphenus Nerve, a Branch of the last.
14. The superficial division of the Fibular Nerve.
15. The deep division of the Fibular Nerve.
16. The Ramus, Profunda, and Superficialis Dorsalis Pedis, Nervi Peronei Profundæ.

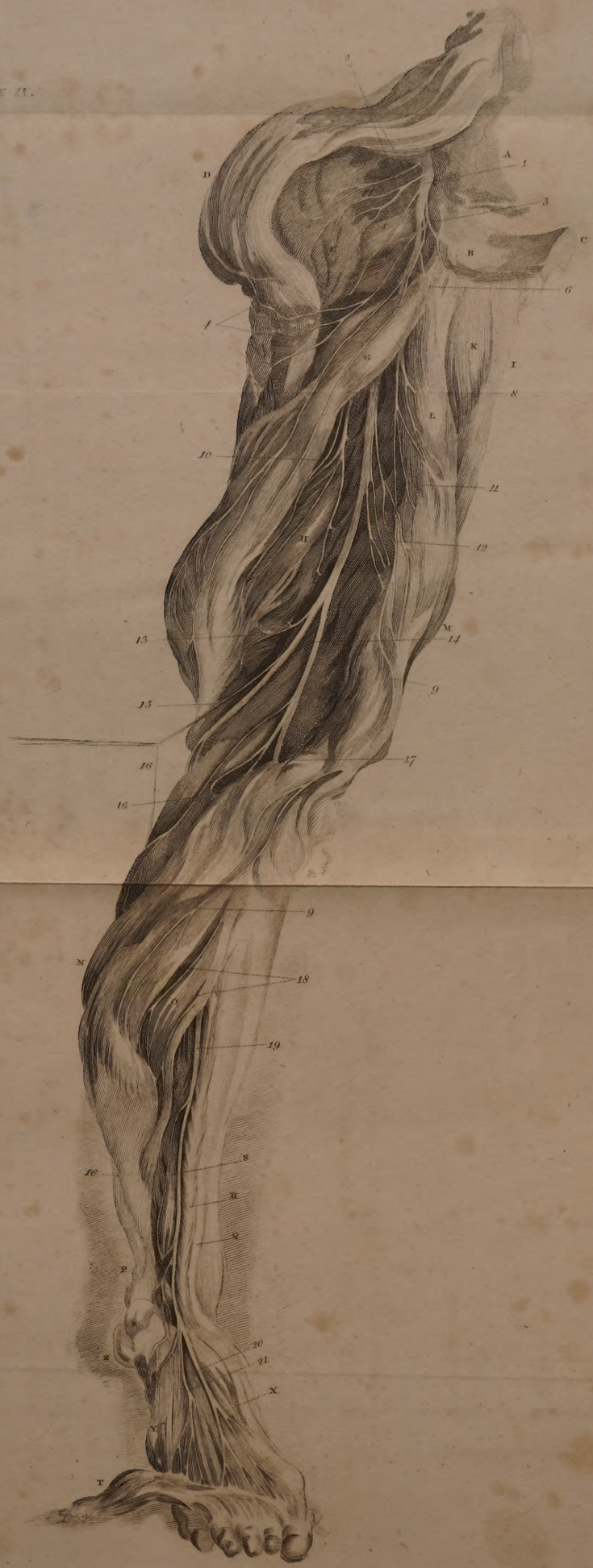
EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE IX.

BOONVILLE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CONGRESS
Est. 1[illegible]

PLATE IX.



Drawn by Chas. Bell.

Engraved by Bilcare.

Published for Longman & Rees Paternoster Row, March 28, 1803.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE IX.

WE have in this Plate a view of the back of the Thigh and Leg, and particularly of the whole course of the Ischiatic Nerve.

A. The Sacrum.
B. The Os Ischii.
C. The Symphesis of the Os Pubis.
D. The Gluteus Major, dissected up so as to show the Ischiatic Nerve and its Branches.
E. The Gluteus Medius.
F. The lesser Muscles, which roll the Thigh, Pyriformis Gemini, and Quadratus Femoris.
G. The Long Head of the Biceps.
H. The Short Head of the Biceps.
I. The Gracilis.
K. The Triceps.
L. The Semitendinosus.
M. The Semimembranosus.

n. The Gastrocnemius.
o. The Soleus.
p. The Tendo Achillis.
q. The Tendon of the Tibialis Posticus.
r. The Flexor Communis Digitorum Longus.
s. The Flexor Policis Pedis Longus.
t. The Flexor Communis Digitorum Communis Brevis.
x. The Flexor Brevis and Abductor Policis Pedis.
y. The Flexor Minimi Digiti.
z. The Os Calcis.

NERVES.

1. The Great Ischiatic Nerve, where it escapes from the Pelvis, and passes over the Pyriformis Muscle.
2. Nerves to the Glutei Muscles.
3. A Nerve which passes by the side of the Ischium to the Private Parts.
4. Nerves derived from the same source, and which take a superficial course on the Hip, and top of the Thigh.
5. A deep Muscular Branch to the Quadratus Femoris, and parts about the Joint.
6. Nerves to the head of the Semitendinosus and Semimembranosus.
7. A Nerve which is extended superficially on the out-side of the Thigh.
8. The Superior Internal Cutaneous Nerve.
9. 9. The Lower Internal Cutaneous Nerve.
10. Branches to the Biceps Cruris, chiefly to the Short Head.
11. Branches to the Triceps.
12. Branches to the Semimembranosus and Semitendinosus.

13. A Branch of the Tibular Nerve, to the Short Head of the Biceps.
14. The TIBIAL NERVE.
15. The FIBULAR NERVE. Even in this View, and before it turns round the head of the Fibula, it is seen to split.
16. 16. Branches of the Tibial and Fibular Nerves, which unite and run down upon the Calf of the Leg, to the outside of the Heel and Foot, viz. N. COMMUNICANS TIBIEI.
17. Branches of the Tibial Nerve to the Head of the Gastrocnemius Muscle. The other Branches of the Tibial Nerve, to the Gastrocnemius and Soleus, are concealed by those Muscles, some of these are partially seen 18.
19. The TIBIAL NERVE, in its course under the Soleus, and amongst the Flexor Muscles. It gives off no considerable Nerve until it divides in the Sole of the Foot.
20. The INTERNAL PLANTAR NERVE.
21. The OUTER PLANTAR NERVE.

FINIS.

C. WHITTINGHAM, *Printer*, Dean Street, Fetter Lane.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
53 St. CAVENDISH